VOLUME V NO. 660.

TELEGRAPHIC.

CE, September 30. GARTBALDI has written

a letter from prison, saying that the Romans certainly have the rights of the slave of rising against their oppressors; that it is the duty of the Italians to help them; hopes that his fellow-patriots are the license to introduce (usually for purposes of undiscouraged, and will march on to the liberation of Rome. The eyes of the world are upon them; and the nations anxionsly await the result

Later accounts represent the riots as serious. In some cities the mobs are fierce and obstinate; the troops using bayonets and occasionally bul-

Paris, September 30 .- The Marquis Lettrange won Criterium and Omnium prizes at the Longchamp races.

. . Washington News.

WASHINGTON, September 30. - In the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for August and September, he represents the wheat crop as not as large as anticipated in July. Corn promises a fair crop if frost does not injure it. The army worm made its appearance in the cotton fields about the 1st it stant, and caused considerable apprehension in some quarters for the safety of the crop. The potatoes are rotting badly in many of the large potate-growing States, and the yield will be lest than last year.

Owing to the severe weather last winter, the wool cup this year is from five to ten per cent. less James M. Murphy, a Nashville negro, has been

appointed by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Sergea, a member of the Capitol police

A strong presence is being brought to bear t secure a modification of the recently promulgated cotton regulations. Numerous letters have been received representing the routine for obtaining permits as impracticable in many instances and generally inconvenient. The Treasury Department has the matter under consideration. Our Consul at Demerara, under date of Augus

3, reports that the Yellow Fever has reappeared, minerally among the seamen in the harbor, Senor Don Luis Molena, Minister Plenipoten-tiary from Nicaragua, presented letters of recall to the President to-day.

Northern News. Soptember 30.—ARCHIBALD FOSTER, Brazilian Consul, is dead.

RYENE, N. H., September 30.—There has been

three inches of snow. NEW YORK, September 30 .- The National Bank of Whitestown, N. Y., is reported failed. The Rev. JOHN M. KREBS, an old school Preaby-

RICHMOND, September 30.—The registration for final revision will be opened by order on the 8th Mr. SHANES, of the Congressional Committee to

investigate the treatment of prisoners, addressed a crowd of blacks this evening at the capital. The split in the Republican party here is be

coming more marked. Republican ward meetings called for to-night have been repudiated by How-MICOTT, the acknowledged leader of the blacks. In a speech this evening he warned the blacks to beware of Northern dough-faces who are settled among them and pretend to be republicans. Colonel J A Bass returned from Europe, and has been ordered to relieve Major Stone, Commis-

sioner of the Bureau at Petersburg. PRANEIN STEARNES, a Conservative Republican, en commated for the Convention by a Re-

The Elections in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, September 30 .- It was perfectly niet on Saturday, the voting being confined mainly to negroes and strangers. The Mayor re-ceded from his determination of holding a poll under the charter of '58; but the present officials will keep their places until ousted by the courts

SAVANNAH, September 30. -One Bradley, a Boston mulatto, has been several times arrested by the military and civil authorities for swindling negroes and exciting disturbances. He had a gathering here of some 1000 negroes, mostly from the country, to-day. In the course of his harangue against white men and in favor of a distribution of lands, the conservative negroes interrupted him, when a melee occurred. A large force of police charged through the crowd. The military came to their aid, and together they cleared the square. The muskets brought in by the large band of country negroes were taken by the police and turned over to the military. A large proportion of the colored population disapprove of BRADLEY's proceedings, and threaten to assassinate him.

The entente corduate between the city govern-ment and the military affords great satisfaction to all classes except the ignorant adherents of Brade LATER.

The city is all quiet. A disturbance had been threatened to-night between the country and Comservative city colored people. General Anderson, the Chief of Police, has given orders to arrest every person, regardless of color or politics. The military remains under arms, but their services will probably not be needed. A large number of the richers have been arrested, and the ringleaders will probably be sent to Fort Pulaski.

Yellow Fever in Mobile. Mobile, September 30.-There were 33 deaths f rom the fever here during the past two days.

NEW ORLEANS, September 30 .- The interment from yellow fever for the 24 hours ending Sunday morning, were 61; to this morning, 67.

Domestic Markets. NOON DISPATCH.

New York, September 30.—Stocks active and strong. Money in fair demand at 7 per cent. Stersight 9; time 9]. '62 coupons 1134. Flour a shade firmer. Wheat 2a3c. better. Corn sale better. Oats quiet and steady. Pork dull, at \$23 11-16. Lard firm, at 14%c. Whiskey quiet. Cotton dull, at 22c. Freights quiet. Turpentine 572a58c. Rosin in fair demand; strained \$3 872

Stocks active but heavy. Gold 431. '62 coupons 1131. Flour, more doing; State \$8 25a10 60; Southern \$10 25a14. Wheat steady at noon's advance. Mixed Western Corn \$1 30al 314. Oats dull and drooping; Western 742475. Pork heavy at \$23 75 a23 85. Whiskey quiet. Cotton steady; sales 900 bales, at 22c. Rice dull and nominal. Sugar less active but firm. Rio Coffee active at former prices; other qualities dull. Turpentine unchanged.

Rosin 33 87 a8. Lard firmer at 14 c. Tallow steady at 12-121. Freights drooping. Baltimore, September 30.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat ssed; prime to choice Red \$2 40a2 50. Corn dull. Oats firm; prime 70a72. Rye unchanged. Provisions quiet, and nominally unchanged. WILMINGTON, September 30 .- Turpentine dull at

584. Rosin firmer at \$3 12426 50. CINCINNATI, September 30.—Flour firmer; prices unchanged. Wheat in good denand; No. 1 Red \$2 40. Corn firmer at 38. Mess Pork \$24; Ments unchanged. Lard 13 ja14.

New ORLEANS, September 30 .- Sales of Cotto 125 bales-market quiet and easier. Low Middlings 184c. Receipts 60 bales. Louisiana Sugar .-Only a retail business. Fully Fair, 15ac.; Prime 16c.; Cuba Choice dull-retailing at 12 a13 te. for Nos 12 and 13. Molasses.-Nothing doing. Flour quiet, with light sales. Treble Extra \$12; Choice

\$12.40a\$13.10. Corn.—No sales; prices firm. Mixed \$1.40. White \$1.45. Oats steady and firm at 80c. Pork flat—asking \$27.25. Bacon.—Only limited jobbing trade. Shoulders 15a151c.; Clear Sides 19 a191c. Lard quiet—in tierces at 15t; in Kegs 16. Gold 43t. Sterling 56a5 8. New York Sight Exchange 4st are cent premium.

MOBILE, September 30.—Sales 1000 bales; Middlings 18c. Receipts 833 bales. SAVANNAH, September 30 .- Cotton opened with a better feeling, but no advance. There was a jair inquiry but the sales were small; Middlings 18c. Receipts 500 bales.

A Blow at Caste—The Good Templars of Iowa, in Grand Lodge assembled, lately resolved that their order is founded upon and recognizes the great Christian law of the brotherhood of man; and that, like the Gospel of Christ, it ought not and cannot recognize say distinction of race, color, or condition in its work of Christian benevolence but opens its doors and offers all its privileges and help to whosoever may come and accept its simple rules and regulations.

The wealth and the influential men of the South?

"Because, in a revolution, the men who stand still are powerless. Those men who purpose on still are powerless. Those men who stand revolution, radical—will always lead. Hardly one man in Montgomery wanted secession. South Carolina forced them to it. This glorious State is guided by a few men who and cannot recognize say distinction of race, color, or condition in its work of Christian benevolence but opens its doors and offers all its privileges and help to whosoever may come and accept its simple rules and regulations.

The wealth and the influential men of the South?

"Because, in a revolution, the men who purpose on structure are revolution, the men who purpose on a revisions. In peace, conservatives—and, in revolution, radical—will always lead. Hardly one man in Montgomery wanted secession. South Carolina forced them to it. This glorious State is guided by a few men who have the proportion varying from six per cent, among the proportion

MR. BEECHER AND GOV. PICKENS.

Novel writers, those of the more impudent and reckless sort, not unfrequently manage to impart a factitions interest to their narratives, otherwise dull and prolix, by introducing living characters and describing cotemporary events of great national importances Novelists have often taken satire) living characters, but generally under assumed names. But to introduce men living, who played a prominent part only five or six years ago, and describe the events in which they were principal actors; more than this, to represent them as giving reasons for their actions, and of course in nine cases out of ten put language and not subscribe, is a course of procedure which we are at a loss to characterize in language expressing the indignation we feel, yet at the same time temperate, as befits the unbiassed critic.

We are of the few who have patiently and hope fully followed Mr. HENRY WARD BEECHER, through all the prolixity and preaching of the forty-three chapters; thus far published in the Nanc York Ledger, of "Norwood; or Village Life in New Eng-We have sympathized with him again and again, when we found him in a palpable strait of not knowing what to do for the next week's copy or how to dispose of his characters. We have n doubt many of his unprofessional readers must have been greatly puzzled to know why a few weeks ago, for no cause that could be reasonably assigned, Parson Lucll's wife was killed off, an her funeral obsequies minutely chronicled, whea the said lady had never before been named in the course of the story. The true explanation, we take it, was that Parson BEECHER did not feel very bright, and Bonner's devil being clamorous for copy," he sat down and prosed for two or three hours over Mrs. Buell and her husband's great

affliction at the loss of so estimable a wife. A similar predicament doubtless suggested "changing the venue" to Charleston. The subhero, Mr. HEYWOOD, an "F. F. V.," who had been residing in "Norwood," and but recently been "re fused" by the heroine, Miss WENTWORTH, in a fit of desperation goes to Charleston, in the spring of

1861. There is no satisfactory explanation given for so rash a step on the part of this "Southern gentleman with Northern principles." He is forced here, notens votens, because it suits Mr. Bustarn to fill two or three chapters with the siege of Fort Sumter, at little outlay of thought or labor.

In Chapter XII, Mr. Herwood commences his letter, detailing events in Charleston in March 1861. He has letters to Governor Pickens and other notabilities, and naturally at once gains their confidence. Governor P. and General BEAUREGAED reveal their most secret plans and ulterior purposes to the unsympathizing breast of this Virginia Unionist.

Under date of April 10 he writes:

"I am informed to-day by Gov. Pickens that he has word from the Government at Washington that provisions are to be sent to Fort Sumter at all hazards, and that he has communicated the same to his Government at Montgomery. There is great excitement. I urged the plan already mentioned. Anderson cannot hold out many days. Starvation will give the fort into their hands full as soon as artillery can. Unless bloodshed is needed for some political purpose, I cannot imagine a reason for bombarding. Meanwhile the city swarms with troops arriving with every train, while those hitherto camping here have been distributed to the forts and batteries. Business is almost dead. It seems like a military holiday. Under date of April 10 he writes: tributed to the forts and batteries. Business is almost dead. It seems like a military holiday. The current for secession and a Southern Republic rushes like a mighty stream. Nothing can stay it, and nothing resist. It amounts, if not to a phrenzy, yet to an irresistible enthusiasm. Every one is exhibitated. The most extravagant nictures are drawn of the future of this travagant pictures are drawn of the future of this the prospect. Bombard the fort—commit the State irrevocably by shedding blood. The Government at Washington cannot do less then than to threaton coercion. The first step in that direction will bring every cotton-growing State to our side. If the conflict begins, even the border States must come to this side. Against such a front no war will ever be n. de. Turning to me, one of the gentlemen said: You shrink at the shedding of blood. Is it not better by the loss of a few lives, and the consolidation thereby of fitteen States, to prevent war, that by temporizing to go at length into a conflict which, though not doubtful in issue, will sacrifice hundrads and it may be thousends of lives? Even humanity would dictate decisive measures.

"I replied: I think, gentlemen, that you mis-

dictate decisive measures.

"I replied: I think, gentlemen, that you mistake the whole feeling of the North. If the flag is fired upon there will be war. If there is war, you must prepare yourselves for a long and torzable-one. The South will not yield easily. The North will be even more tenacions. "Some of the gentlemen were curious to know more of my opinion of the North, which I gave. But the majority laughed to scorn the idea of Northern courage. What is most singular is, that the men who most doubt Northern fighting qualities must be realized from the Northern of Northern and Northern fighting and in the realized from the Northern Reput the N

the men who most doubt Northern fighting qualities were themselves from the North, or were born of Northern parents! One or two fiery spirits declared that with a thousand picked men that could march from Charleston to New York; that there were more in number in the North who would greet them than would fight, and that in less than a year peace would be established. The meeting broke up, and as we walked together I again, and with warmth, urged upon Governor Pickens to use with warmth, urged upon Governor Pickens to us

broke up, and as we walked together I again, and with warmth, urged upon Governor Pickens to use his influence to prevent actual hostilities. I know not why, with my sentiments plainly disclosed, I am treated with so much confidence by gentlemen who are in the most secret councils of secession. But so it is. He replied to my importunity:

"Heywood, I honor your fidents to your convictions, and I do not wonder at your opinions respecting the North. Yet, you are Southern, and you will be obliged to join us. Events will prove stronger than men's wills:

"But not, I trust, than men's principles. It is the application of principles that creates a difference of opinion upon public affairs. For instance: You believe in justice, and so do I. But what is just? That is the question between the North and South. We believe in humanity. But which is the surest way of being humane? Sometimes for tearance will constitute humanity. Sometimes aggression is more humane than peace. To fire upon Sumter will prevent a civil war. You think not It is not a difference of principles, but of judgment. You believe that two nations are better than one. We agree as to the principle, viz.: the duty of seeking the happiness of the people. We differ as to means only. I say that you are one of us. I mean that your sympathies go with the land of your birth. Events are transpiring that will draw the lines, and all men will have to choose sides. The time is close at hand. It will be impossible for you, when you see that the rupture cannot be prevented, to take sides against your father and kindred, against your father and kindred, against your State, against all your companions, and against the South and all its glorious

prevented, to take sides against your father and kindred, against your State, against all your companions, and against the South and all its glorious future! Your honor and your affection will compel the right course. And it is this certainty which induces me to confide in you.

"He then faid open to me the whole inside view, and I confess that my heart sank within me, as he closed, and I felt a gloomy certainty that the nation was rent in twain.

"Thore are 'said he 'among the active and in-

and I confess that my heart sank within me, as he closed, and I felt a gloomy certainty that the nation was rent in twain.

"There are,' said he, 'among the active and influential men in the South three classes. First, are the old politicians, who do not want secession, and threaten it only to secure for the South certain further concessions which shall prolong its political ascendency. They are dull and selfish men. They foresee nothing and plan nothing except the possession of political power.

"Next is the great middle class, containing the active young men, and most of the families of wealth throughout the South. They threaten secession and even welcome it, but with a distinct understanding among themselves that it is the shortest road to a reconstructed Union. They all hold to the antiquated superstition of a single nation. When once the South is organized, and its government recognized, then, they reason, will begin a process of disintegration of the Northern Union, and of the absorption of its particles by the Southern Union. One by one the Northwestern States will dissolve their connection with their Government, and come under our new Constitution. Pennsylvania will not be long in following. New York will not consent to see her commerce pass to Baltimore and Charleston. New England, which has been the firebrand of the continent, may smoulder and go to ashes among her own rocks. We will have none of her. Her young men will emigrate, marry, and conform to the customs of the South. In fifty years she will be as little heard of as Nova Scotia or Newfoundland,

"The third class is the only one that has a dear and distinct plan and principle. All the others are drifting and catching at accidents and hoping for lacky. e.g. But we have a definite end in view. We mean to establish a Southern Confederacy, confined, if possible, to Istindes in which slavery can profitably e.f. We ghall regist the entrance of free States. We don't want them. Free and slave States cannot live together. What is the use of a divore, i are homogeneous. We want no war. If let alone, we will be peaceful. When it is settled that the South is permanently and ferever a separate and independent nation, there may spring up kind relations between it and the North.

Receipts 500 bales.

Augusta, September 30.—Cotton active and firmer; sales 350 bales; Middlings 17cc. Receipts 500 bales.

Augusta, September 30.—Cotton active and firmer; sales 350 bales; Middlings 17cc. Receipts the wealth and the influential men of the South?

"He belonged to the second class of whom I spoke. He was epposed to secession. He could have been oribed casily to maintain the Union."

Bribed? "Yes, with the offer of the Presidency of it.
An ambitious, obstimate man, subtle rather than
strong. A wise manager of common affairs, but not large enough for comprehensive and complex matters. He will do very well, however, to pilot us out of the Union. He is proud and persistent, and will not easily be bamboozled.

and will not easily be bamboozled."

"How do you regard Stovens?"

"A sagacious man, without any belly."

"What do you mean by that?"

"He is all brains. But he lacks force for action. He is a good lecturer, but a poor leader. He has gone off with us just as a priest-might be imagined to have gone off with the ten tribes, hoping all the time to get back to Jerusalem. He goes with us in hopes, by and bye, to have influence to get us back into the Union. That is like a cock-sparrow flying with a storm, hoping to manage it."

Stephens certainly ranks high among the peoples'

He ought to. He is honest, and a sagacious critic of historical events. He is wise about things that have already happened. But he has no constructive wisdom. He has neither the imagination, the courage, nor the—well—the fanaticism necessary for founding new States.'

Physical Physics with a weak peopled. St. Philip's

necessary for founding new States.'
"By this time we had reached St. Philip's Church, and my companion entered a modest burial-ground lying across the way from it. I hesitated at entering. 'Only a few steps,' said he. We came to a grave, upon which stood, in altarform, a large white slab of marble. By the faint light of the moon I saw cut upon the middle of it—nothing above, and nothing beneath it—alone, any large, the name. simple and large—the name CALHOUN!
"For a moment or two there was silence.

"For a moment or two there was silence. At length my companion spoke:
"'Had HE lived, we should have had a leader. He was our prophet. He brought us to the verge of the Promised Land, but was not himself suffered to go over. He died, and no one is found worthy to bear his mantie! Being dead, he yet speaketh. From this spot goes forth the influence which will found a new nation. Men will come with the state of the second secon hither, in leter days, upon pilgrimages, as they have hitherto to Mount Vernon!"

I have always deemed his ingenuity acute,

but impracticable.'
"'Impracticable? Is the Bible an impracticable

book because people are not wise enough to prac-fice its truths? All men of seed-thoughts are eshook because people are not was enoughts are esteemed impracticable in their own generation. Men want something which they can use now—not something which will feed them by-and-by. They plant summer crops, not orchards. The popular thinkers are millers and bakers, who grind wheat and bake bread for immediate use.

""Do you regard the present movement in the South as the result of Calhoun's teaching?"

"There is not a man under fifty in South Carolina who has not been fashioned by Calhoun's influence. Every Southern college has taught his writings. His views of the sovereignty of the separate States in the Union are the laver by which we shall cry the Union apart. A great man! and wiser than his times!"

We wonder how Goy. Pickens likes to have his

We wonder how Gov. PICKENS likes to have his code of political morals given to the world by Parson BEECHER. In candor we feel bound to say that Mr. BEECHER's narrative, in so far as any allusion is made to the South, is free from the invective, and blind, fanatical hatred he was so fond of indulging in a few years ago, and to which so

special services according to the Romish ritual, an oration and a dinner. In reply to the loyal wishes uttered by the orator for the King, the Crown Prince spoke as follows:

"In the name of his Majesty the King I express to you all the joyful sympathy elt by my royal father for this day's festival. It is known to you all what a lively interest his Majesty has taken in the furthering and completion of this work from that moment in which his brother, now resting in God, King Prederick William IV., with magnanimous words laid the corner stone for the further building of the Cathedral. Her Majesty the Queen, my august mother, also expresses through me her most sincere jey at seeing this beautiful result of united German effort advanced thus far, and her regret at not being able to be among us on this day. In no smaller degree does the Crown Princess, my consort, chorish a most lively interest in this wonderful and magnificent structure, and she unites her wishes with mine that this greatest and most beautiful German, house of God will in a few years have reached 'tis perfect completion. With joy and pride do I pass in your midist this festal day, which gives proof of what German industry, German energy and German perseverence have been able to accomplish within a few short years; and not alone have these mighty walls been raised during the twenty-five years, the work of which they may readily be considered a symbol which has grown and taken a long step toward the long-striven for goal. Let us receive therefrom the monition to further build with iron consistency until the last stone is added to the whole, and not to rest until the towers spread far and wide the glory of the German name. May God grant it!"

whole, and not to rest until the towers spread rar and wide the glory of the German name. May God grant it!"

The Joyful acclamations of the people which greeted this speech were followed by the singing of a hymn, composed for the occasion, by the famous male choir of Cologne, and an address to the Prince by the President of the association.

Skilled and Unskilled Laborers in Eng-The Pall Mall Gazette says: "There are two points brought out in the evidence taken by the Trade Union Commission which are essential to a Trade Union Commission which are essential to a thorough comprehension of the trade union question, but which have not received the attention they deserve. The first of these is the proportion borne by the skilled artisans engaged in the various trades to the unskilled ones, or more laborers, auxiliary to those artisans, dependent upon the continuance of their work, rendered destitute when they strike, but not members of the union nor supported by its funds. The second is the comparatively small proportion of the unionist to the whole number of workmen in each separate trade or industry. Both points are most important—the one as showing the collatoral suiforing caused by strikes to those unconnected with them and unable to prevent them; the other as showing how small

strikes to those unconnected with them and unable to prevent them; the other as showing how small is often the minority which, by its organization, is enabled to control the majority.

It appears from the evidence of Mr. Minit. Secretary to the General Builder's Association, that the entire number of workmen engaged in building trades is about 900,000, classed as follows:

CHARLESTON, S. C., TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1867.

REGISTRATION IN CLARENDON. The return from the various registration precincts have been made, and we are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Robert Becket, Chairman of the Board, for a particular statement of the registration at each precinct, which we will publish next week. We only have which we will publish next week. We only have space, at present, to give the aggregate result of registration in the District. Registered White voters 746. Colored voters 1547. Aggregate 2293. SIGNSOF ACTIVITY.—The number of wagon loads of fat hogsheads, bundles, boxes and bales which have greeted our eyes daily for a week past, tell us that our merchants are receiving their fall stock of goods and that "There's life in the old land yet." It is thought the supply now being received will be the largest ever brought to this market.

COTTON.—Up to yesterday (Friday) morning fifty bales of new cotton have been sold in our town, the maximum price 184.

1 Winnsboro' News.

A Darino Robbery.—On the 18th of September, at about eight o'clock'in the evening, one of the most daring robberies that we have heard of lately was committed at the store of Mr. E. M. Emanuel, Brownsville, S. C., in this District. Mr. E. M. Emanuel was in Charleston at the time, and the store was in charge of his brother, Mr. Columbus Emanuel. The circumstances of the robbery, but the store was in the column to the column that the store was in charge of his brother, Mr. Columbus Emanuel. The circumstances of the robbery, as briefly related to us by Mr. C. Emannel, are as follows:

Mr. C. Emanuel had left the dwelling house soon

Mr. C. Emanuel had left the dwelling-house soon after dark and proceeded to the store, soon after which he went to his room and prepared to retire, when he heard some one knocking at the front door, which he, there some hesitation, opened, when two persons stepped in and asked for some crackers. He told them he had the required article, and closed the door. While he was waiting upon these men, one of them said he had left his saddle-bags in the piazza, and went to the door, unlocked it and went out, and soon afterward returned, followed by another of the party, and while he was again witting upon the other two, one of them seized him by the collar, with pistol in hand. Ar. Emanuel struck him with his fist, when the whole party seized Mr. Emanuel, led him to the piazza, and held him there well guarded, while the rest of the party robbed the store and his brother's trinks, consisting of dry goods, clothing, hats, and other articles, eighty or ninety dollars in greenbacks, about one hundred dollars in State Bank bills—the value of all the articles taken amounting to about seven of all the articles taken amounting to about seven Hundred dollars, Mr. C. Emanuel was also robred

Immediately after the happened, air. Emanuel reported the circumstance to Headquarters at Darlington C. H., when Capt. Hawkins, commanding the Post, dispatcheds detachment of soldier's to capture the villains. But, up to the present time they have failed to accomplish anything. We hope they will show he secured and brought to justice. The citizens of our district should not rest satisfied until these bands of banditti are dispersed or ned until these bands of banditti are dispersed or captured, and punished to the extent of the law. Our country is unsafe while such marauders are proving at large throughout the country, seeking to destroy our property and even our lives. Let no time be lost until every man is safely in the lock-up, and where they will meet their just reward.—Bennettsville Heraid.

The Idea of Resistance At a Republican meeting in Cincinnation Saturday, after speeches by Senators SHERMAN and WADE, of Ohio, Senator THAYER, of Nebraska,

many of the writers of the North, even to this day, think it necessary to treat their readers. Still, because apparently so impartial, the oflense is the greater. His rendering is accepted, even by the more wary, and fairly inclined, as absolute truth, and it will be all but impossible ever to gain a hearing for a truly unbiassed account of these transactions.

The Cologne Cathedral.

[From the New York Herald.]

Berlin, Septerber 7, 1867.

Wednesday was another of those festive days on which the Colognese, having pushed the dirt of their uncleanly town a little further out of sight dusted off the panes of St. Ursula's eleven thousand virgins for the eves of believers, and decked out their grand old Guild Hall, in repair for the one great attraction of their city, the cathedral. This they have been doing and repeating almost annually and semi-annually, centennially and semi-annually and semi-annually, centennially and semi-annually, centennially and semi-annually and semi-annually, centennially and semi-annually and semi-annually specific to the secasion of Nebraska, said:

'I have recently been in Maryland and the District of Columbia, having left Washington only night before last. While there I took special pains trict of Columbia, having left Washington only inght before last. While there I took special pains trict of Columbia, having left Washington only inght before last. While there I took special pains trict of Columbia, having left Washington only inght before last. While there I took special pains to for Columbia, having left Washington only inght before last. While there I took special pains t

some great attraction of their city, the cathedral. This they have been doing and repeating almost annually and semi-annually, contennially and semi-entennially, since old Cornal von Hochsteden. Archibatop of the province has been corremoniated to the content of the content o

"The Eucharistic vestments" are the chasuble for the celebrating priests, the dalmatic and tunicle for the deacons. The cope is a processional ornament, but it is also customary to put it on in the evening service at the time when the Magnificat is sung, and if only one clergyman is officiating he adopts this vesture at the critical moment. At the same instant it is customary to burn incense, which is also introduced at three other times in the service. The custom of "consing persons or things" has been given up by some of the party, but the incense is still brought in, and is allowed to burn itself out.

"THE BOLDER FEATURES."

to burn itself out.

"HE BOLDER FEATURES."

Rev. Mr. Nugee observes special services on even the Black Letter days in the English calendar, such as those of St. Swithin, the Venerable Bede, and St. Occilia. This gendeman confines himself to what he calls "the bolder features of ritual," but he certainly makes them very bold. He introduces a "soft hymn" at times during the administration of the Holy Communion. The best idea of this gentleman's ritual will be furnished by an extract from a memorial presented by nearly one hundred and eighty of his parisinoners to the bishop. He was examined as to its truth, and he only corrected one or two minor particulars: hundred and eighty of his parishioners to the bishop. He was examined as to its truth, and he only corrected one or two minor particulars:

"The church was lighted by numerons candles supported by candelshra decorated with flowers. The congregation sat in silence for about lifteen minutes; then singing was heard without becoming more distinct until the door on the southwest was reached. Then the congregation rose en masse, and a procession entered. First came a person dressed in white bearing a brass cross, suspended on a pole painted in various colors. He was followed by two acolytes in scarlet and white, one of whom bore a brass implement like a masson's trowel, and the other a censor, which he swung to and fro, filling the church with the smoke and fumes of the incense. About twenty choristers chanting Jesus Christ is risen to-day, were preceded and followed by men bearing claborate banners. The Reverend George Ningee, the Vicar of Wymering, with book in hand, closed the procession. He nad on a black robe reaching to his feet. This robe was covered by a white surplice reaching to within five or six inches of the ground, and he wore on his head a peculiarly shaped hat, which we are told is called a birotts.

"The procession moved up the church in very slow order: the banners were placed on each side."

cembers of the M. E. Church, are respectfully request

TO THE MEMORY OF JOHN A. KEITT. This worthy, warm-hearted, high-toned young man ied at the residence of his father, in St. Matthews, after

died at the residence of his father, in St. Matthews, after a few brief hours of illness from an attack of congestive chills on the 30th day of August, 1867. It is rare, indeed rarely, that the living are called upon to chronicle the death of a young man whose future was so full of promise and usefulness, whose character, principles and example, were so furnly impressed upon the feelings, thoughts and affections of those not only of his immediate neighborho d, but upon a circle of triends extended throughout the State.

THE

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to prevent them; the other as showing how small is often the minority which by its organization is often the minority which by its organization is analytic to control the majority.

It appears from the cytiène or organization is that the entire number of workine organization organiza MADAME II. A. PERRIGO,
P. O. DRAWER 250, BOTTALO, N. Y.
August 30

March 30

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ce to all defaulters in payment of City Taxes that, f seed on and after the first day of October next, und P.C. GUERRY, City Sherift.

MARINERS .- CAPTAINS AND PILOTS wishing to anchor their vessels in Ashley WHARVES, on the Charleston and St. Andrew's side of he Ashley River; by which precaution, contact with the

MERVOUS DEBILITY, WITH ITS GLOOMY tendants, low spirits, depression, involuntary emis becility, find a sovereign cure in HUMPHRHYS HO-MEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. TWENTY-RIGHT! Comoxes and vial, or \$1 per single box. Sold by druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUM PEREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY, AND THE HAPPINESS OF TRUE MANHOOD .- An Essay for Young Men on the Crime of Solitude, and the Physic ments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of Relief Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge,
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AT A LADY OF UNDOUBTED CHEMICAL LIFE FOR THE HAIR .- It positively restores gray hat to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair dreating. Sold by all druggists, fashionalds haif ers, and dealers in fancy goods. The trade supplied

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ceipt of an order, by W. L. CLARK & CO., Chemists, No. 3 West Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y. The only American Agents for the sale of the same.

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Freight amounting to \$15, or less, must be paid on the wharf before the delivery or the goods, except by established houses. WW CONSIGNEES PERSTEAMSHIP SEA GULL All goods not taken away at sunset will remain on Whart

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October 1 Agents ANOTICE. CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIE MONAKA, are hereby notified that she is this day stischarging cargo at south Atlantic Wharf. All goods

points and risk of owners.

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September 30 next Session of the Legislature, application will be and by the "PALMETTO PIONEER COOPERATIVE ASSO CIATION," for incorporation under the above style and title. HUJH FERGUSON, in In behalf of himself and other associates.

APPLICATION WILE BE MADE AT THE next Session of the Legislature for a CHARTER for the PALMETTO GUARD CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION CHARLESTON, August 1st, 1867.

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We have put up and sold this article for years, and car say in confidence and truth of it what we have neve been able to say of any other medicine. Never has it sail of in a single infinite to effect a cure, when timely used Never did we know an instance of disastismention by an

We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after years of experience, and pledge our reputs tance where the infant is suffering from pain and naustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty min Full directions for using will accompany each bottle Be sure and call for

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1 October 1

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ALABAMA, CAPT. LIMEBURNER. WHILL LEAVE VANDERHORST'S
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at 12 o'clock M.
Bills Lading for signature must be resented by 10 o'clock of that day,
September 30
RAVENEL & CO.,

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDEWHEEL STEAMSHIP. MANHATTAN. CAPTAIN WOODHULL,

WILL LEAVE FROM ADGER'S SOUTH WHARK on Saturday, October 5, at 11 A. M.

The All outward Freight engagements must be made at the office of COURTENAY & TRENHOLM, No. 448

East Bay.

APP For Passage and all matters connected with the reward business of the Ships, apply to STREET BROTHER ERS & CO., No. 74 East Bay.

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Wharf. Thursday, October 3, at 10o'clock, A. M.
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September 10 WILLIAM ROACH, Agent.

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